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TRIAL OF THE QUEEN.

HOUSE OF LORDS, OCT. 3.

Counsel were called in. They consisted of the learned Gentlemen whose names were enumerated at the commencement of the proceedings. The confusion created by their entrance having subsided.

Mr. BROUGHAM commenced his speech to the House in a low tone of voice. He spoke, as well as we could collect him, as follows: "My Lords, the time has now arrived when it becomes my duty to address your Lordships upon the most momentous of all momentous cases. It is not the august presence of this assembly which impresses me, for I have often times experienced its indulgence nor is it the novelty of this proceeding that perplexes me, for the mind gradually gets reconciled to the most extraordinary deviations from the common course of things—neither is it the magnitude of this case that oppresses me, for I am borne upon my task by the conviction of its justice, and by the approval of all mankind; but, my Lords, it is the force of that conviction—it is the knowledge of the sentiments which are universally entertained by all parties of the innocence of my illustrious client, that now disarms me, with the persuasion that my unworthy mode of advocating her cause may for the first time occasion doubts in her case, and induce your Lordships to pass that judgement which the charges that have been presented are calculated to elicit from you. I feel in the fullest sense, the great importance of the situation in which I am placed; and in defiance of the indignities which I anticipate at your Lordships' hands, I am still weighed down by the heavy responsibility which I have undertaken. It is no light addition to this feeling, for, see, that before this proceeding shall be brought to a close, it may be my unhappy lot, in the discharge of my duty, and which no legal and good subject can contemplate without the most painful reflections, to make charges of a nature as serious as it is possible for any individual to stand impeached with. My Lords, the Princess Caroline of Brunswick arrived in this country in the year 1795. She was the niece of our Sovereign, and the intended Consort of the then Apparent, and not removed from the heir to the Crown of these realms. I am to state that she was only for the purposes of procuring the Imperial which elapsed upon her arrival, to her departure in 1801.

I believe that the most faithful discharge of my duty will allow me to present to you the history of her life, without passing to a detail of any of the circumstances which to which I may not necessarily be accused. In assuring your Lordships that I do not think the evidence against the Queen, not only does not call for recrimination in the present state of these proceedings, but does not call for me to utter any syllable by way of attack or recrimination, that but for that my lips would not be closed in the discretion of your Lordships, which I am pressed, I feel that I were up the right which I have, and I shall not use the use of material who I have. And let me be remembered, that if there let I should find the case. I rely upon that, I shall not attempt to avail myself of the means which I present I decline using, and let no man think, under such circumstances that I, the youngest member of that

profession to which I belong, would hesitate to enter upon the discharge of the painful duty. I have stated on a former occasion, but to your Lordships it was unnecessary, that an advocate, in the discharge of his duty, knows but one person in all the world—his client, and no other. To save that client by all expedient means, is his duty, and that at all risks, inconveniences, and costs to other persons, and to himself among them;—and he is not to regard the alarm, the tortures, or the destruction which the discharge of his office may bring upon others, but he must boldly go on, reckless of consequences even though it should be his unhappy fate to throw his country into confusion for a season. But, my Lords, at present this painful duty is not imposed on me. I feel that I ought not to touch on that case, which, under different circumstances, would be mine. If before failure, in that which I feel confident I shall not fail in, I were to take the course, to which I have alluded, I should feel that I gave up the higher ground which I have right to claim. I should give up the ground of innocence, which it is my duty to take, and seem to confine myself to the extension of errors, and the palliation of levities, which I stand here to deny. For that which has been said is false and it is as foul as false on the part of those who say, that their duty to God has dictated to them the part which they have taken on this occasion, and which has proved them ignorant of their first duty towards their fellow-creatures, it is foul and false, and scandalous I say, and they know it is, to assert that improprieties have been admitted on the part of the Queen. I deny the admission of any improprieties on the part of her majesty; I deny that any have been proved in evidence, and I will disprove the assertion by evidence.—One admission I do make on the part of the queen, and let the learned counsel for the Bill make all they can of it, for it is the only one I can acknowledge—I admit that the queen left this country and went to reside in Italy—in the society of persons chiefly foreigners, and in society inferior to that which she once enjoyed in England. I admit that while she was here and happy, not indeed in her own family, but in the society of your Lordships and your Lordships families, that the queen moved in more choice, more dignified society than she has since known.—It is charged against her that she went to Italy and instead of associating with Peers and Princesses of England, took to the society of the Italian nobility and commoner persons in that country. But who are they that bring this charge against her majesty? Others may blame her choice—others may blame her for going abroad—others may blame her for not having associated with women of her own, or at least of her adopted country—others may urge these things against her, but your Lordships can have no right to do it. You cannot find this at her majesty; you are the last that ought to do it, you who now presume to sit as judges on her case, for you are the witnesses whom she has a right to call for the vindication of her conduct. You are the last that can reproach her for leaving England and forsaken British society; for you, her judges, being as well the witnesses that may be called in her behalf, are also the instigators of this her only admitted crime. While her majesty resided here, she courteously opened her house to your Lordships. She graciously condescended to admit you to most exalted society. She condescended to court you to avail yourselves of the honor, and so long as interests (not her's) attracted some of those she courted, so long as she could be made subservient to the ambitious views of others she did not court in vain. But when circumstances were changed;—when the lust of power and place to which she was doomed to fall a victim had been satisfied, her doors were opened to your Lordships and your families to no purpose. She could no longer enjoy the society of British Peers. She could only lower herself by courting it. She had no alternative but to do this, to court society as a favor, and to see it, if not refused, unwillingly conceded, or leave the country. Such being the facts, may it not here that the queen will be reproached for leaving England. It is not in the presence of your Lordships that she will be condemned for having established her residence in Italy, which I would not, which perhaps she ought not to have done if less unfortunately situated.

Animated by those considerations which could not but press heavily on an ingenious mind, her Majesty went to Italy. During the period of which I have spoken, and up to the time of her departure, she had enjoyed, not indeed the society of her daughter, but the affectionate and grateful respect of her

only child. An event, of all others most interesting to a mother's feelings, was about to take place in the marriage of the Princess Charlotte. No announcement was made to her majesty. It was made known to all England; but no intimation on the subject was conveyed to her. To England it was formally announced; to Europe it was formally announced; but there was one person to whom it was not announced, and that person was the mother of the intended bride. And why was this? All she had done amounted to this, that having offended one party, her conduct had been arraigned, and she had been proved innocent; and she was no longer favoured and protected by those who had formerly made her their tool. The marriage was solemnized.—Still no news of the event was transmitted to her majesty; she heard of it merely by accident from the courier who was going to announce it to the Pope, that ancient and much respected ally of this protestant country. During this period, if but a slight communication took place between the mother and the daughter, it was because powerful authority on the one hand was opposed to sincere affection on the other. An event now occurred which plunged all England in the deepest sorrow, and in which even all foreign nations sympathized—the lamented death of the late beloved Princess. With due regard to the feelings of our allies, the mournful circumstance was communicated to them as speedily as possible by messengers sent for that purpose. The person who of all the world was most deeply interested in the mournful event—who was most likely to be overwhelmed by the shock, was left to be overwhelmed by the dismal tidings of hearing from them by accident, as she had heard of the marriage of her daughter by accident. But if she had not heard of her daughter's death by accident, ere long she would have felt that that mournful event had taken place, as the dissolution of the princess Charlotte was announced to her by the issuing of the Milan Commission, and the opening of the present proceedings.

Look at the sad fate of this Princess. It has always been her unhappy lot to lose her best protectors by the hand of death; and by a mournful coincidence hardly one of them has been withdrawn whose death has not been the signal for a new attack or her honour. Mr. Pitt was her earliest and constant friend from the period of his arrival in this country up to the time of his death. He died in 1806, and but a few weeks afterwards the first inquir into the conduct of her Royal Highness was commenced. He left her Royal Highness as a legacy to Mr. Perceval, her firm, dauntless and able advocate in that occasion, and no sooner had that melancholy event which laid him low by the hand of an assassin taken place than that attack was resumed, which his gallantry and skill, and invincible fidelity had till then prevented. Mr. Whitbread then took up her defence, and when that mournful event had occurred, which all good men had united to deplore, without any distinction of party, the grumbling storm was again heard, but it was happily then kept from approaching her Majesty, for her daughter then survived, and all were willing to worship the rising sun.

I now call your Lordships attention to that which has resulted from the proceedings against her Majesty, and to comment upon the peculiar features of the story which has been got up on this occasion. I have now to remind your Lordships of that which has not been brought to your recollection, but which has rather been obliterated from your memory by the evidence, the statement of the Attorney General. In the words of my learned friend himself I will bring before you the plan of his opening speech. This will be found of material importance. My learned friend did not make that general speech without book or instruction, but it was transcribed for him (and in what way it was transcribed for him, I will leave your Lordships to judge) from the mouths of the witnesses. He believed his learned friend (the Attorney General) as every one must who knew his honourable nature, when he said, 'I will not state any fact against her Majesty which I do not believe in conscience I shall be able to establish by proof; but at the same time in the discharge of my duty, I shall withhold nothing which can be so established.' I know that he spoke most conscientiously. Now that he had failed to prove what he had stated, I know equally, and there can be but one cause for this failure.

My Learned Friend has failed, because he told you what had been copied into his brief from the mouths of those witnesses, who had sworn as falsely before, as they have done since they were brought to your Lordships' bar. I will now call your Lordships' attention to

one or two samples of the evidence given, which will enable your Lordships to judge pretty accurately of the value of the whole of the testimony of the witnesses, comparing what has been stated in evidence, with the facts set forth in the speech of the Attorney General.—For this purpose, I shall select but one or two leading witnesses. In the first place, it was stated by my learned friend that the improprieties imputed to the Queen extended almost down to the present time. Now it so happened that the facts sworn to by the witnesses, extended but to within three years of the present time, that is over just half of the period which they were said to have filled up. I pray you to look my Lords in the first place, at the way in which the Attorney General opened his case, and at the manner in which he attempted to prove it. I will show you, says my learned friend the Attorney General, the clear and decisive marks of two persons having slept in her Majesty's bed in Naples. I will show you that this occurred when she came home early & unexpectedly from the Opera on the second night after her arrival in Naples—I will show you that she went to Bergami's bed room, where he then was, and that she was not visible to the nobility, who flocked to see her until a late hour on the following day. These were the expressions used by my learned friend in his opening speech.

They contained assertions rising date above another in regular succession and each succeeding the other in momentous aggravation. But when my learned friend came to his proofs, every one of his assertions not only failed him, but is negative, we may say, by the very witnesses called to substantiate the statement. De Mont is asked, "Did she know where the Princess went on that night?" No she, she unequivocally says she knew not the fact. Did she know where the Queen went when she came home that night? No, she knew not where. Did she know where Bergami was that night? No, she knew not where he went to bed, or where he slept. Did she know when the Princess got up the following morning? No, she did not recollect that fact. Did she recollect the crowding of visitors to pay their respects that morning? No, she recollect not that. So that instead of giving an affirmative to the Attorney General, she gave him an actual negative in the particular question, which she unequivocally answered; for she said that to her recollection, she rather thought the Princess was up at her usual early hour on this morning, when it was his object to show that she had remained until a late hour in her bed room. And she did not say one word about the visitors of rank, who thronged to pay their respects, on the morning after the Princess's arrival at Naples was known to the nobility.—There is one observation I must beg leave to make respecting the allusions made by learned friends, the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, to the manners of Italy.

They doubtless act according to the tenor of their instructions, for it is quite clear they have never been in Italy themselves and know little or nothing of the practice of the country. They, in fact, shew no symptoms of knowledge upon the local customs of Italy. They seem to express astonishment at the princess's appearing out of her common dress at a masquerade; they are surprised at her going to such a place disguised; they wonder that instead of going there in disguise and through a private door, she had not gone with the eyes of all the world upon her, in a state coach, with her coachman gorgeously bedizened out, her laqueys plastered from head to foot! Astonishing, that instead of all this, she went in a private and a hired coach out of a back door! They who expected all this, knew little of the royal recreations of Murat's court, or of any continental circle. In allusion to this trip of the queen to the masquerade, the Attorney General, using the term "And I am instructed," adds, that he shall prove the dress then worn by the queen was "indecent and disgusting." He afterwards says "that it was of the most indecent description," and that for wearing it she was actually hooted out of the public theatre. Now, when he came to the proof, what turned out the fact? Why according to De Mont, that her (the princess) dress was 'extremely ugly'—that she wore 'ugly masks.' It was very strange that she should wear a mask, and that at a masquerade.

Now, in my opinion, this astonishment ought not to be of long duration, for if she did not wear a mask, she had no business there. I should, in fact, my Lords, fatigue your Lordships unnecessarily, were I to go through in detail all the glaring variations between my learned friend's statement and his attempt to prove his assertions by evidence at

your bar. At Messina he said he should prove that Bergami and the princess were locked up in a room together. At Saconane, on the 12th of April, for he was always precise as to dates, he was to prove that while one of the servants was in bed in the anti-room, the princess passed through it into Bergami's room where he was in bed, and remained there saluting him for a considerable time—what was the witness's story when he came to tell it—why that Majocchi saw the princess go into Bergami's room, and remain there on one occasion for ten minutes, and on another for fifteen—and heard them salute—no—but only whisper.

Then again look at the proof as given in Sacchi's story, and the statement of it in my Learned Friend's speech.—Sacchi says, that one night when the courier returned late from a message to Milan, (and which courier by the way, Sacchi himself, he did not find Bergami in his own bed-room, but coming out from that of the Princess—that Bergami seemed anxious to explain away the reason of this extraordinary appearance, by saying he had heard his child cry, and had gone to see what was the matter. Did the witness give this account of the alleged transaction? No for he repeatedly urged to relate the anecdote in a particular manner, so as to suit the description of it by Counsel, he replied that he had no recollection of this conversation about Bergami's child. Afterwards came the narrative of the disgraceful scene at the Barona, so disgraceful and disgusting as stated by the Attorney General, that it gave the house more the character of a brothel than that of a palace. It was this licentious conduct which even shocked her servants and drove from her circle, all society of rank. And yet singular as it was, after this conduct became publickly known through all the servants, that Lady Charlotte Lindsay renewed her visits to the Princess. The servants of Lady Charlotte must doubtless have communicated with those of the Princess, there was no step taken to keep this grave-like secret, and yet, from first to last, we hear nothing of its blasting operation upon the minds of visitors of unquestionable honour, for such were Lady Charlotte Lindsay, Lord and Lady Glenbervie, Lady C. Campbell, and the other honourable personages in her Royal Highness's suite. These joined her Royal Highness after the scenes at the Barona; some met the princess at Naples, some joined at Rome, others at Leghorn. Aye, at even much later periods her Majesty was attended by illustrious company. She was received by such after the long voyage; she was courteously received by the legitimate Sovereign of Baden, and the still more legitimate Bourbon of Palermo. She was courteously treated by the legitimate Stuarts of Sardina, whose legitimacy stands contra-distinguished from the illegitimacy of the family whose possession of the throne of these realms stands upon the basis of public liberty and public rights. She was received even by a Prince who ranks higher in point of legitimacy—the Bey of Tunis (a laugh.) She was also received with the same respect by the Representative of the King at Constantinople. In fact, in all those countries she met with that that reception which was due to her rank and consideration.

Here the Learned Counsel again called the attention of their Lordships to the variance between the statement of Attorney Gen. and the proof of the witnesses, which he pronounced to be a marvellous discrepancy. There never was he said, a case brought into Court under such marvellous circumstances. The very two witnesses that in ordinary cases can hardly ever be obtained, were here adduced, viz. the man's body servant, and the lady's female attendant.—The very parties who must know of the adulterous intercourse if ever it had taken place. They had these witnesses in this case. They had also, for the purpose of making their testimony the more conclusive, two principals to dwell with, who threw off every thing like disguise, and joined, if the story be true, as if in all the vigor of blood, in the heyday of youth, and where the indulgence of the passions, when sanctioned by solemn forms, partakes more of the nature of a virtue than a crime. These principles threw off all the trammels which decorous prudence suggested in ordinary minds; step by step, they went on inviting and countenancing witnesses to every act, in greater numbers as that act became of more aggravated immorality. They were found sitting together in familiar proximity, with the doors open, in a house full of servants and visitors. Their conduct, as they ascended in the scale of moral guilt, became less reserved and more open to the eyes of all about them. They could not salute each other



From Albany. "We have met the enemy and they are ours." The Legislature met on the 7th and the strength of the parties was tested in the choice of Speaker—the Republican candidate, Mr. Sharpe, was elected by 17 majority over Mr. Spencer \* the Clintonian candidate. This is more than we expected, and must prove quite disheartening to the Clintonians. In fact, those about us, (we mean those who have been smacking their chops in the forlorn hope of picking the "public goose" a little longer) look very like the knight of the rueful Countenance. The gov's speech is in town—we have not seen it but it is said to be vastly more patriotic than any of his addresses during the war—to be full of the benign influences of the Canal—and the glories of his own reign.—No wonder the Governor's speech is a good one—the well disciplined pen of HENRIKETS could write no other. We shall next week lay it before the public—in the meantime we congratulate the Republican party on their again possessing complete ascendancy in both Houses of the Legislature.

\* Thus has the prediction of that wag, Logan, been verified—  
—'no morethy pigmy haunch shall sit Upon the Speaker's splendid velvet cushion.'

Snow Storm.—Snow fell in this village on Saturday night and Sunday about 12 inches deep—ever since the sleigh bells have rung merrily, & a scene of constant bustle and activity give to the cheerless aspect of winter more than ordinary interest.

We have devoted most of our paper to the publication of the eloquent and spirited speech of Mr. Brougham. It will be continued in our next. The testimony of the Italian witnesses, is so gross and contradictory, that it leaves not a reasonable doubt but what their stories are the fabrications of the Ministers—"learned and conned" by these perjured wretches.

The Clintonians have begun to accuse Republicans of attempting to make themselves appear the exclusive friends of the calling of a state Convention for the purpose of amending the Constitution. This like all the rest of their accusations, is without the shadow of evidence to support it, and evidently is the effect of a disquiet, which already anticipates public sentiment on the subject. Republicans do not pretend to be the exclusive friends of the proposition for calling a Convention, tho' they have reasons for distrusting the sincerity of any favorable professions made by their political opponents—since they have had the power and declined using it. It is true, that in measures which have been taken by the Republican party to accomplish their wishes on this subject, they have not thought proper to consult Clintonians—but while they feel and act independently and with a single eye to public good, they are perfectly willing that their political opponents should act as to them "seemeth good." We are not tenacious of connection on this subject—the line between the two parties is distinctly drawn and we hope to see it maintained. The Republican party has suffered enough from the amalgamating system—the delusive 'era of good feelings' had well nigh cost them their political existence—the danger was discovered only in time to save their locks from the artful Deliah's, and to preserve almost 'n'hop'd from desperate strife' the power of the state. There are always many ambitious, unprincipled men who are constantly intriguing for consequence, who have been proscribed by all parties, cry peace, peace, in the hope that in a political calm their political peccadillo and more glaring tergiversations will be forgotten. This has been the case with Clinton; he for a time breathed nothing but harmony, the honeyed accents of good will flowed from his lips, till he was securely seated in the gubernatorial chair, when he was so strongly and so feelingly lamented and deprecated the evils of party spirit, wrote his fallacious slanders by the proscriptive of old Republicans who dared be honest in the worst of times and there by sowed the seeds of discord not only among former political opponents, but among 'brothers of the same principle.' He has been justly discarded by Republicans as a political heretic, and he has now been declared "had rather rule in hell than serve in heaven." How worthy is he of his party, and how worthy is his party of him!

If the Clintonians have really been anxious that a Convention should be called, why have they not followed the example of

er, except, in the presence of Majocchi or some other servant. They could not make the darkness of the night, or the secrecy of those vile and infamous places where in silence and darkness they might have gratified their passions—no, they must, on the deck of the ship, in the presence of the captain and crew, display all their unseemly and insane familiarities. Mr. Brougham then at considerable length, pointed out the impossibility that the Queen would have rejected all the offers of wealth, and security rendered to her, if there was any foundation for the accusation against her.

The Learned Gentleman proceeded in his comments, and at one o'clock requested permission, from fatigue to retire. The application was immediately acceded to amid loud cries of (hear! hear!)

Mr. Bougham again recommenced:

My Lords, I do not intend to say, I have no interest in saying that a conspiracy has been formed against her majesty by the person who conducted these proceedings; but I do say, that if such a conspiracy had been formed, a more direct course could not possibly have been taken to carry it into effect. Let it be supposed, that a plot were actually laid against the domestic peace of an individual, and that evidence were to be produced of circumstances which never took place. To whom would the fabricators have recourse to give the colour of truth and consistency to their tale?—First of all, they would get the servants who lived in the house: without them it would be almost impossible to succeed: with them, there would be the most brilliant prospect of a favourable result. Without them, indeed, it would be almost impossible to succeed, with them, you would have the most brilliant prospect of your design terminating in the projected result. Her servants, even in this country, would be the persons to whom you would resort, as most likely to ensure your end; but, if those servants were foreigners, who are to be well tutored abroad, and then to deliver their story at the bar of a tribunal where they are unknown—if they are to be brought to a place, to which, after their departure, they will not return, where we can know no more of them, and whose worth we cannot ascertain, whose character we cannot find out, how much better are they adapted to the intended purpose. These are just the kind of servants to whom such conspirators would resort; because they are foreigners. All foreigners, however are not made of the same materials; there are no more bad men foreigners than, perhaps, there are at home; but, if there be a place on earth where, in modern times, perfidy may be had for money, or indulged in thro' the medium of interest or spite, it is among the lower class of Italy; and this is a proposition which I think even respectable Italians would themselves allow me to state. But there are there, as there are every where else, most respectable individuals. I have the happiness to know many in whose hands my life or honour would be safe as they would be in your lordships'. But I speak of those who have not been bro't over here; those who have been brought over here are of the former description, drags from the very sink of society.—

"Sunt in illo numero multorum, docit proventus, qui ad hoc judicium deducti non sunt: multi impubentes, illiterati leves, quos variis de causis video cecitatos. \* \* \* quibus jurandum jocus est: testimonium luddus: existimatio vestra tenebrae: lous merces, gratia, gratulatio proposita est omnis in impudenti mendaciae." These are the men suited for such a conspiracy, and money is accordingly given to them with a liberality almost unbounded; and according to their own account, they have been enlisted partly by bounty.

In order, therefore, to see the irremediable tendency of their testimony, I have determined to take the leading facts one by one, and I have made an arrangement of them with the assistance of some of my co-adjutors. We see with what regularity they have been drilled previous then coming to the foreign office here, and we may rationally suppose there have been special ministers whose attention has been devoted to this particular employment, and it clearly appears, that while this investigation has been going on, some of the persons, themselves meant to be employed as witnesses, have been engaged in teaching to others less acute, a due recollection of their lesson. For observe, my Lords, what the effect of this system of drilling must be, carried on as it was, not for a day, or weeks, or months, but for more than a year. For more than that period did the Milan Board sit at the receipt of perjury: I do not say consciously, but I mention these facts to show how exposed that Board was by such conduct to be misled by false statements; for by so long sitting the facility for imposition was increased—a monument was given to this sluice of perjury which was opened upon them. Every Milan reward was forthwith propagated on the return of every witness from his examination, and it became the proof apparent of one thousand other stories, equally well paid as they were equally entitled to credit. There has not been a witness examined, in the Italian witnesses, in support of this Bill, that has not passed under the Milan drill; indeed, so very essential

was this preparation considered, that the name of the polacre, Patuzzo, who was first applied to for his testimony since these proceedings were instituted, and who only arrived in this country the day before he made his appearance at this bar was first carried to Milan in order there to pass his previous examination. Nay, the master of the polacre, though in December, 1819, he had been examined at Milan, is made, immediately previously to his appearance before your Lordships to undergo a repetition of that same drill in which he had been disciplined eight months before. When at length these witnesses were safely landed, they were placed under the same superintendent, all consolidated in one mass, though coming from different quarters, and thus transported, after a few days residence, to the foreign depot for perjury. Brought back again to the country under the same superintendants who had so well earned their money, they are still kept together in masses, no doubt for the convenience of mutual communication. Thus have these most creditable witnesses, after all the previous tutoring, been living together in brotherly and sisterly affection; and, by a refinement even in this refined system of drilling, assorted together in the respective suites of their residence, not according to their different countries, previous acquaintance, or similarity of stations or habits, but according to the parts of the story which they were each to sustain. It is in evidence, that two of the witnesses, Piedmontese, are not assorted together, but kept in the same section with others who were called upon to tell the same tale.

It is under circumstances such as these that these prisoners of the Bill, ignorant of every thing else save the statements they were to make, were brought before your Lordships to make their appearance at this Bar. I think, my lords, I foresee that I am supposed by some of you to undervalue the character of Italian testimony. Suffer me to fortify myself against such a conclusion. It is of importance to the duty I have to discharge, and will probably relieve your lordships from the tedium of those comments on the statements of the witnesses in support of the Bill which I am bound to enforce, if I may be allowed to call back, your attention to a period of our history not very different in its character and spirit from the present day and where the transactions were not very dissimilar, at least, in point of severity. Your lordships, I perceive, anticipate me. I naturally go back to the reign of Harry the Eighth, and to the proceedings against Catharine of Arragon. In what view Italian testimony, though proceeding from sources calculated to establish impressions very different from the statements of discarded servants was then held, you will be able to learn from some very curious documents in Rymer's Fœdera. The great purpose of the promoters of that measure, as they alleged, was to obtain the free and unbiased opinions of the Italian Jurists relative to the divorce. With that object they applied to the Learned Doctors for their conclusions; and, as these Learned Divines and Doctors, by a strange coincidence, delivered them in almost the same words, I shall limit myself to the reading of one—that of Bologna—"Censeamus, Judicamus, Dicimus, constantissime Testatur, et indubie Affirmamus, Injusmodi matrimonium, lates nuptias, late conjugium horrendum fore execrabile detestandum, vitioque Christiano immo etiam cultu infideli, prorsus abominabile, esse que a Jure nature Divinus et Hamano diripnis Prohibitum," &c. In these conclusions they all state that they had sifed the question, but all agree in this, that Harry the Eighth had a right to be divorced from Catharine of Arragon.—And thence it appears, from a similarity of the reasons, and the concert of opinions, that even these learned Jurists had been also subjected to a previous drilling. Indeed, by a singular coincidence, these Doctissimi Doctores of the sixteenth century were directed to swear that they never had any communication with each other, in the same manner that the impudentes of the present proceeding swore, that they never talked to each other as to what each had to swear. The Doctors and Divines of Italy swore on the Holy Gospel, that neither cy signs or words had they ever communicated their sentiments to any other. All this appeared prima facie a very sound and specious case, as every security had been taken to guard against any captious objection. With that character it would have passed down to posterity, had there not been an honest historian to give the true statement of the facts. The historian was Bishop Burnet, who, though disposed to favor Harry VIII, in consequence of his exertions in support of the Reformation, has played those transactions upon record. It was also a most strange coincidence, that the agent who conducted the subject for Harry, was described by the Bishop almost in the same terms as were used by my Learned Friend, the Solicitor-General, in describing the merits of the Gentleman who was sent out to preside over the Milan Board. The agent of Harry the Eighth is described to be a man of great probity, & singularly skilled in the laws of the country. A still more curious coincidence, that Harry's

agent's name was Cook [laughing].—Of his proceedings at Bishop says "that as he (Cook) went up and down procuring hands, he told those he came to, "he desired they would write their conclusions according to learning and conscience, without any prospect or favour, as they would answer it at the last day, and promised he never gave nor promised any Divine any thing till he had freely written his mind, and that what he then gave, was rather an honourable present than a reward."—These facts concealed, at the time, of what passed in that country, have thus come down to us; and who knows but that, in the course of 200 years, our posterity will be in possession of the secret correspondence of the Milan Board? There is a letter of Cook's, dated the 1st of July, 1530, in which he states that he is bound by duty to advise his Highness, Harry the Eighth, that all the Lutherans were against him in the cause of the divorce, out of mere malice. "But I doubt not," writes Cook, "that all the Christian Universities," Christian contradistinguished from Lutheran! "if well handled, will conclude with your Highness." To show what he meant by the well-handling of the Christian Universities, which should lead them to conclude with Harry, he explains in the following letter to his Master: "Albeit, gracious Lord, if that I had in time been sufficiently furnished with money; albeit, I have, besides this seal, procured into your Highness an hundred and ten subscriptions, yet it had been nothing in comparison of that I might easily and would have done." "And herein inclose a Bill specifying by whom and to whom I directed my said letters, in most humble wise beseeching your most Royal clemency to ponder my true, sure, and good endeavours, and not to suffer me to be destitute of money to my undoing, and utter loss of your most high causes here."—This is undoubtedly the outward history of these transactions, as described by Burnet, the Doctors of Italy, and Cook. But happily the Italian agent employed in this divorce of Harry's, Peter a Ghinouis, left behind him a letter, by which it is ascertained the Tariff by which the value of these learned Italian Doctors and Divines conclusions was estimated. In that we find the following: "Item to a Servite Friar, when he subscribed one crown; to the Doctor of the Seraites, two crowns; to the Observant Friars, two crowns; to the Prior of St. John and St. Paul's, who wrote for the King's cause, fifteen crowns, (for it so happened in this as in other cases, that the Author was better paid than the Advocate); to that Convent four crowns.—Item, given to John Maria for his expense of going to Milan from Venice, and for rewarding the Doctors there, thirty crowns.—Item to John Marino, Minister of the Franciscans, who wrote a book for the King's cause." There is a letter also from the Bishop of Worcester to Cook, desiring him not to promise rewards to those civilians who lived by their opinions, but an honorable compensation. Bishop Burnet, with the native simplicity and honesty of his character, concludes his opinion of these transactions, with remarking that these Italian doctors "must have had very prostituted conscience, when they could be hired so cheap. It is true, that Cook in many of his letters says, that if he had money enough, he did not doubt but he could get the hands of all the divines in Italy, for he found the greater part of them all mercenary." The discredit in which the character of Italian testimony had fallen, even in that period, has, I fear, much more improved than back-slidden within the interval to the present time; and, accordingly, to bring the tale down to connect with the present question, I beg to read to your lordships a document published in the year 1792, by a celebrated and competent authority on that very subject. It is the very production of a person who, though a native of Great Britain, filled a high ministerial office under the monarchy of Naples. Yet, though thus elevated and distinguished, he had been nearly the victim of a base conspiracy against his honour and his life. Thus assailed, he published a letter in the Italian language, and that publication, openly made before the world, addressed to the Prime Minister, holding the highest civil and military offices, I have a right to consider as evidence on the proceeding before your lordships. I allude my lords, to the case of Gen. Acton.—"To the dishonour of the nation," writes he, "nothing here is more notorious; than that every species and extent of perjury can be procured, suited either to the necessity of those who sell, or the wants of those who require it, for three ducats. Whether it be to falsify a voucher, forge a will, or to defame a reputation, you have only to cast away remorse, and open wide your purse, for here the shop of perjury is ever open." In this bold an open language General Acton made his appeal to Italy, and to the world, and the result was, that both he and his royal master were acquitted of the charges made by the conspirators. This shows you, my lords, how cases of conspiracy may be got up, and the present case serves to show how human ingenuity improves after a lapse of time. I can only proceed, my lords, in that manner which I think best calculated to

illustrate the position I have assumed on the present occasion, and to show you how completely short the evidence falls, of the case as opened by his majesty's attorney-general. You cannot fail to recollect the manner in which the attorney-general opened the circumstance he mentioned with respect to a man named Mahomet. You must recollect he talked of that person as one of a most brutal and depraved nature, adding, that he had made exhibitions of the grossest indecency, and, such, in fact, as could not be more than alluded to. He made according to the attorney-general, the most indecent attitudes to imitate sexual intercourse; & in fact, he was a person who deserved not the name of a man. Now, my lords, I select this among other instances of the inconsistency of this case. You saw how anxious my friends were in examining the witnesses to this supposed exhibition. They knew how important a fact it was, if it could be proved, and they lost no endeavour to corroborate the statement which had been put into their briefs. You must have marked too, that when one witness could not swear to it strong enough, another was called. And here it becomes most manifest what the real state of the case was. You observed my friend, the solicitor-general when he was examining Majocchi, as to the dance which had been described as so indecent and disgraceful.—"That witness, on being questioned on the subject, said, 'it was only a dance.' 'What, nothing else?' 'The usual answer, non mi ricordo; but if it was other, I have not seen it, and do not know.'" The solicitor-general then asks, 'did he use his dress in any particular way?' evidently showing that it was in his brief, and, of course, he expected an answer in the affirmative, of something like indecency. "He moved his dress as usual—(moving it upwards and downwards)"—"How?" "His trousers, they were always in this state; they were as usual." Here, then, my lords, is a complete failure; here is no earthly shadow of proof of this monstrous indecency which was so boldly opened, and which it was so confidently expected this witness would divulge! as this witness, however, failed to establish his statement, a fresh attempt is made, and, accordingly, we find on the Friday after an interval of two days, and after Majocchi had been allowed to be again cross-examined, which your lordships permitted for reasons best known to yourselves, but which must have proceeded from your justice, and your sound judgment, another witness is called, and examined on this subject. Of course he had had an opportunity of conferring with Majocchi; and he it ever remembered, my lords, that in most important cases it is usual before other tribunals, to prevent the circulation of the evidence until the case has been concluded on both sides, and ultimately decided. In this case, however, your lordships directed the evidence should be printed, and circulated as fast as possible, two days after the commencement of the proceedings. It was so, and it was circulated among the witnesses, as well as among your lordships; and then it is that Birollo is called, after a lapse of two days, and after he had had an opportunity of seeing by the evidence what had, and what had not been sworn to, in order that he might prove this fact, which it was impossible to make Majocchi prove. Then he says, that Mahomet's trousers were like a "roll." An attempt is made to make him give it an delicate and improper construction; but in vain; he will not venture it; he starts; he draws back; he cannot tell what is meant. But, then, another witness swore some few days afterwards, that it had an indecent and an improper signification. In his own wicked mind and depraved heart he gave it that construction; but he swore falsely. He swore falsely, I say, and I have a right to say so. I will prove he swore falsely, because I know, and I will show, that the same dance was witnessed by wives and daughters, as modest and as pure as those of your Lordships, who have the happiness to possess them. It was witnessed, I say too, by wives of your Lordships in that country. Then where is the indecency of it? But another circumstance—You observe that "the non mi ricordo" is regularly dropped by every other witness called after Majocchi, and they substituted, with the greatest care, some other word with the same meaning. The effect that the frequent repetition of that sentence produced on the first day, was quite sufficient to produce such a caution as that a repetition of the same expression should not take place again; and you observed too, an almost similar alteration in the other witnesses, with respect to the sums of money they were to receive, after the captain and mate of the polacre had confessed that they received sums extravagant and monstrous beyond conception for Italians in their walk of life, to recompense them to appear in this case. When the witnesses were examined on the subject, with one and all of them, the money they had received was suddenly converted and transformed into travelling expenses, and some of them went so far as to say, they only entertained an humble hope, that they should have their expenses paid back again at all; and in no one instance afterwards, was any witness to get any thing, except for his "trouble."



E. PECK & CO,

ARE receiving a large addition to their stock of

Books & Stationary, which will make their assortment very complete.

A catalogue of books on hand is now preparing and will be ready for delivery...

ALSO FOR SALE. Of a superior quality, Writing, Letter, Printing and Wrapping PAPER,

Beers' Ontario & Genesee ALMANAC for the Year of our Lord 1821.

Beer's Ontario & Genesee ALMANAC for the Year of our Lord 1821.

DISSOLUTION. THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Aphens Bingham and George Cameron, under the firm of Bingham & Cameron, is dissolved by mutual consent.

A. BINGHAM. G. CAMERON. Rochester, Nov. 14, 1820.

A. Bingham returns his thanks to those who have heretofore patronized him, and hopes to merit and receive a continuation of their favors.

Strayed or Stolen. FROM this village, on Wednesday the 18th of October last, a large red COW, 3 years old last spring...

ROBERT KING. Rochester, Nov. 7, 1820.

NOTICE. J. N. STEBBINS, having recently purchased of Mr. THADDEUS SPENCER, his stock in trade...

THADDEUS SPENCER. Rochester, Oct 23, 1820. 21st

SELECT SCHOOL. MR FAIRCCHILD informs the inhabitants of Rochester and Brighton, that he has commenced a Select School...

FORWARDING. THE subscriber continues the Forwarding Business on the Genesee River...

THE SUBSCRIBER. RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and particularly the inhabitants of Henrietta...

Physician and Surgeon, and will punctually attend to all calls in the line of his profession.

PHINEAS A. ROYCE. Henrietta, Oct. 17, 1820. 3w

NOTICE. THE Subscriber wants 25 journeyman Coopers for the fall's work, four to continue a year.

Doctors Elwood & Coleman. HAVE removed to their new Brick Office two doors south of the meeting house [Carroll street.]

Attorney's and Justice's Blanks for sale. H. H.

Stimulus for the Nose,

A CORDEL for the Olfactory Nerves, being a certain cure for Catarrh and Head-ache, Prepared by J. P. Whitwell, Boston.

More than seven years have elapsed since this fashionable and fragrant Stimulancy was first prepared...

Judges, Lawyers and Divines, when "laboring in their vocation," have acknowledged its refreshing qualities...

This snuff is moreover extremely pleasant to people in general. It opens and purges the head, removes drowsiness, and sensibly stimulates the spirits...

The Aromatic Snuff will certainly cure a Catarrh of recent standing, and most generally relieve a head-ache...

CORN SALVE.—The effect of this composition has been frequently approved. It is acknowledged to be superior to any other remedy for the cure of corns.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.—When any thing short of extracting the tooth, will afford relief, this specific will always accomplish it.

The above articles are for sale at F. F. Buckus Druggist Store in this village. Rochester, Oct. 23, 1820. 51 ly.

Post Rider's Notice.

THE printer must be paid, and the Post Rider must be paid, or my "occupation's gone"—therefore, this is kindly to inform all those who have taken the Gazette...

S. B. BARTLETT. Rochester, Nov. 7, 1820.

Coopers Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to employ four journeyman Coopers, to whom good encouragement will be given...

WM. M. HALL. Brighton, Oct. 31st 1820. 52th

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Western Mail will close on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock A. M. The Eastern Mail will close on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock...

A. BEYNOLDS, P. M. Rochester, Nov. 7th 1820.

CASH for WHEAT.

THE Subscribers will pay Cash for Wheat delivered at their Mills in Clyde. STRONG & ALBRIGHT. Clyde, Sept. 8, 1820. 45th

FLAXSEED.

CASH paid for Flaxseed at the Oil Mill at the east end of the Bridge WILLIAM ATKINSON. Rochester, Aug. 28. 45th

FLAX-SEED WANTED.

THE Subscriber will pay the highest price in Cash, or will exchange Salt for Flax-Seed, delivered at the Oil Mill in Clyde. H. HOOKFR. Clyde, Sept. 6, 1820. 45th

publicans, called public meetings and read their sentiments. We are really glad that they should have all the credit they deserve, tho' not quite all they ask.

ONERUO COUNTY. The fact is a novel one in the history of our local politics, that the large county of Oneruo has remained undivided, though the city of Rochester and other towns, have separately and strenuously petitioned the Legislature for that purpose.

FIRE AT NEW-HAVEN. New-Haven Oct 27. A little past 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out at the head of Long wharf, in a shed occupied by Messrs. Blomau, Burditt & Co. merchants, and by two oyster shops, and thence taking a direct course to the wharf, destroyed every thing in its progress, till it reached the store of the British, where about 4 o'clock it was arrested by the putting down of the building.

TO T. C. STRONG, A Vermont Printer, who has stopped a while at Palmyra. Sir—You may rest assured that Phœnix will not descend to your level, and you must content yourself to correspond with me.

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ing the church with his presence. We understand that he will have with the ladies who have thus secluded themselves from the world, is to devote themselves to the education of the females who may make arrangements to attend at this convent.

Singular Bargain.—The following bargain is stated to have lately taken place at Hertford, between a man commonly called Whistling Joe, keeper to lord J. Townshend, of Balls, and a person named Cockerell, who has been for some time selling dogs in the neighbourhood.

The keeper agreed to give Cockerell £4 for the dog, and to allow him a shot at him 50 yards, with a ball cartridge and his body, if he was killed, was to be reckoned at £3, to make up the price of the dog, which was estimated at £7; but if he was not killed, he was, in his turn, to have the dog, and a shot at Cockerell.

Accordingly he took his distance at 50 yards, placing his bat at his feet, and Cockerell, with a musket and ball-cartridge, actually shot at him: the ball passing between his legs, struck his hat, and beat up the dirt in his face.

Cockerell declined receiving his shot, and gave up the dog. They then agreed to fight with muskets at 50 yards distance, the next day, but were prevented from the circumstance being known.

Cockerell is said to be of a respectable family, near Tuncester. Bristol [Lug.] Gazette.

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On the St. Louis Enquirer, Sept. 50. PHOENIX.—On Tuesday 26th inst. at Chareita village, in the 90th year of his age, the celebrated Col. Daniel Boone, discover and first settler of the state of Kentucky.

His death was communitated to the general assembly on Thursday 28th inst. by Mr. Edmonds, senator from St. Charles county, and both branches of the legislature, through respect to his memory, adjourned for the day, and passed a resolution to wear crepe on the left arm for twenty days.

Col. Boone emigrated to upper Louisiana, and settled on the Mississippi river, about 50 miles above St. Louis, before the purchase of the country, and received from the Spanish government a donation of 2000 arpens of land.

The American congress confirmed that grant to him; that is to say, they did not undertake to deprive him of what he had received from a foreign government.

This is the only favor which the discoverer of Kentucky, and the founder of that great state, has received from his country.

The family of Col. Boone also emigrated to Missouri, and enjoy a respect worthy of the name of their father.

One of his sons, Major Nathan Boone, was a member of the late Missouri convention; another, Jesse B. Boone, Esq. is a member of the present general assembly.

Until within two years past Col. Boone has enjoyed much health, and was capable of great bodily activity. Since then the approach of death was visible, and he viewed it with the indifference of a Roman philosopher.

He was buried at the Chareita village and thos the remains of a man whose name is identified with that of Kentucky now repose on the banks of Missouri.

STOVES. FRASER & SHELTON. HAVE just received an assortment of Open, Box, Franklin and Sheet-Iron STOVES, Stove-Pipe, &c. &c.

2 Tons Sheet-Iron, assorted. 12 Thermometers. Dutch Boiling Cloths.

They have on hand a general assortment of Hard-Ware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Copper, Sheet-Iron and Tin Wares, &c.

RUFUS BEACH, (Attorney at Law.) HAS opened an Office at ELISHA Johnson's Land Office, in the village of Brighton. Persons who will oblige him with business in his profession, may be assured that their interests shall not suffer for want of attention on his part. Brighton, Nov. 4, 1820. 1tf

Wanted Immediately, TWO faithful, active Boys as Apprentices to the Coopering Business. Those of the age of 15 or 16 will be preferable. Apply to WM. M. HALL. Rochester, Nov. 14, 1820. 2tf

Feathers Wanted, A fair price will be paid for a quantity of Feathers. Enquire at this Office. Nov. 14, 1820.

Old Accounts and Notes. To all concerned this timely note I send. Bring in your pay, & help a needy friend, Bring what you have, alittle cash will do. He who pays I'll discharge, who fails I'll sue. S. B. BARTLETT.

CASH paid for FIGS at this Office.



**NEW STORE.**

**Stephen Charles,**  
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Grocery Store one door east of the Post office, where he offers for sale *low* for Cash, wholesale or retail

Cogniac and Spanish BRANDY,  
Holland and Anchor GIN,  
Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. RUM,  
Teneriffe, Madeira, Corsica and Malaga WINES,  
Molasses,  
Lump and Brown SUGARS,  
Old Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin TEAS,  
Spanish and American SEGARS,  
Tobacco,  
Snuff, and Chocolate,  
Raisins, Filberts,  
Pea-Nuts,  
Almonds and Almond Pits,  
Windsor and Bar SOAP,  
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,  
Pepper,  
Allspice, Coffee, Ginger,  
Stoughton Bitters,  
Cod-Fish, Shad,  
Smoked Salmon,  
Tar, Cordage, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—  
50 Boxes assorted WINDOW GLASS.

N. B. Tavern keepers or private families, wishing to be supplied with pure and unadulterated liquors, will do well to call.  
Rochester, Oct. 17, 1820: 51tf.

**NEW CASH STORE.**

**Alexander Root & Co.**  
ARE now opening at their Store, (one door south of Fraser & Sheldon's Hardware Store,) a general assortment of  
Dry Goods, Groceries, and Crockery—  
which were purchased at Auction in New-York, and will be sold low for Cash, at wholesale or retail—some of which are the following:—  
Broadcloths,  
Cassimeres,  
Sattinetts,  
Flannels,  
Bombazetts,  
Rattinetts,  
Canton Crapes,  
Lustrings,  
Calicoes,  
Shirtings,  
Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c.  
Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. RUM,  
Cogniac Brandy,  
Holland Gin,  
Wines,  
Hyson, & Hyson Skin TEA,  
Lump & Brown SUGAR,  
Coffee, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.  
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c.  
Rochester, Oct. 17th 1820. 50tf.

**DYE STUFF, PAINT AND OIL STORE.**

**S. MELANCTON SMITH**  
KEEPS on hand a constant supply of Dye-Staffs of all kinds—Paints and Oils, which will be sold very low for Cash. Clothiers are respectfully invited to call. The articles are selected by gentlemen long acquainted with the business and are warranted good.

—ALSO—  
Iron, Nails—White and Tarred Rope all sizes. Blocks, Shoe, Whitewash, Clothiers and Paint Brushes, Seine and wrapping Twine. Factory and Tow Cloth. Tobacco, Pipes, Snuff, Powder Lead and Shot. Shaving and Bar Soap. Albany Stone Ware, consisting of a variety of Jugs & Pots. A constant supply of common and basket Salt.—North Carolina Tar and Rosin, by the bbl. or less. A few Cow Bells, from 3 to 4s. each. Salmon of a superior quality by the bbl. or less, which will be exchanged for Produce or Whiskey.—Spermaceti Oil, much used for Wool carding as well as lamps. Confectionary

Also, [July 17,] a constant supply of SALT,  
by the hundred barrels, or less, on liberal terms.  
JUSTICES'S BLANKS for sale at this Office.

**THE subscriber** continues the Forwarding Business on the Genesee River, will take property at either of the Landings above Rochester and deliver the same at either of the Landings below;—will also contract for the Forwarding of Merchandise from Albany to any part of this district on reasonable terms.

S. MELANCTON SMITH.  
Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24tf.

**THE SUBSCRIBER**  
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and particularly the inhabitants of Henrietta, that he has lately taken lodgings at Capt. Stephen's in said town where he professes his services as  
**Physician and Surgeon,**  
and will punctually attend to all calls in the line of his profession.

PHINEAS A. ROYCE.  
Henrietta, Oct. 17, 1820. 3w

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscriber wants 25 journeyman Coopers for the fall's work, four to continue a year. Two industrious boys as Apprentices to the Coopering-Business. Apply at my shop a few rods South of the Red Mill's

BENJ. JAMES.  
Rochester, August 8, 1820. 40tf.

**Doctors Elwood & Coleman**  
HAVE removed to their new Brick Office two doors south of the meeting house [Carroll street.]  
N. B. Those indebted to us either by note or book account must call and settle without delay, as we are determined to have a general settlement before the 25th of November next.

Rochester, Oct. 23, 1820.

**CASH for WHEAT.**  
THE Subscribers will pay Cash for Wheat delivered at their Mills in Clyde.

STRONG & ALBRIGHT.  
Clyde, Sept. 8, 1820. 45tf

**FLAXSEED.**  
CASH paid for Flaxseed at the Oil Mill at the east end of the Bridge

WILLIAM ATKINSON.  
Rochester, Aug. 28. 43tf

**GROUND PLASTER,**  
BY the Bbl. or smaller quantity for Sale, also, a few Bbls. Bennet's (Manlius) superior Ale, by  
S. MELANCTON SMITH.  
August 2, 1820

**FLAX-SEED WANTED.**  
THE Subscriber will pay the highest price in Cash, or will exchange Salt for Flax-seed, delivered at the Oil Mill in Clyde.

H. HOOKER.  
Clyde, Sept. 6, 1820. 45tf.

**For Sale Cheap.**  
A SECOND hand Chaise and Harness.

H. H.

**CASH!**  
OR PRODUCE, WILL BUY GOODS AT THE STORE OF  
**A. HAMLIN,**  
as cheap as they have ever been bought in this country. He is now receiving a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES,  
CROCKERY, &  
GLASSWARE,  
HARDWARE, &c.

which he offers for ready pay only—but at Prices which will satisfy the most scrupulous. Call and see.  
Rochester, 25th July 1820. 28tf

**Rochester Hardware Store.**

**FRASER & SHELDON**  
ARE now receiving and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete and general assortment of  
**HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Plated and Common Saddlery.**

10 Tons Russia & Swedes Iron.  
5 " Band and Hoop Iron.  
1 " Share Moulds and Landsides.  
1 " German (L) Swedes & Cast Steel  
5 " Cut Nails assorted from 3 to 20d  
12 doz. English Spades and Shovels.

**Dutch Bolting Cloths,**

Tobacco, Snuff and Segars.  
They also carry on the manufacturing of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron; such as Copper Stills and Worms, Dyers' and Hatters' Kettles, Copper Tea Kettles, Copper, and Sheet Iron Boilers, Cylinders, Heaters, &c. &c.

The above articles will be sold very low for Cash, wholesale and retail.  
Rochester, June 27, 1820. 36tf

**A Good Bargain.**

THE subscriber offers for sale his HOUSE & LOT. Terms of sale will be accommodating, and an indisputable title given to the purchaser.

HAMLET SCRANTON.  
Rochester, September 5, 1820.

**OR a CONIAL** for the Olfactory Nerves, being a certain cure for Catarrh and Head-ache, Prepared by J. P. Whitwell, Boston.  
More than seven years have elapsed since this fashionable and fragrant Ster-natory was first prepared, during which time it has undergone many improvements, and continues to gain ground in public estimation, and there is scarce a town or village in the U. S. where it is unknown.

Judges, Lawyers and Divines, when "laboring in their vocation" have acknowledged its refreshing qualities, both to the mind and body; for in all cases of lassitude and ennui, arising from much sitting or speaking, nothing at the time can be so conveniently resorted to, or is more grateful than the "Aromatic Snuff."

This snuff is moreover extremely pleasant to people in general. It opens and purges the head, removes drowsiness, and sensibly stimulates the spirits. The Scotch snuff is certainly destitute of fine flavor, and is without any apparent effect except that of injuring the complexion; & the coarse black snuffs, instead of clearing and refreshing the olfactory nerves, serves but to obstruct and deaden them, and in process of time has an evident effect upon the speech.

The Aromatic Snuff will certainly cure a Catarrh of recent standing, and most generally relieve a head-ache.—Dr. Waterhouse, in his certificate, which accompanies each bottle, acknowledges this fact, and adds "the articles are also innocent in their quality."

**CORN SALVE.**—The effect of this composition has been frequently approved. It is acknowledged to be superior to any other remedy for the cure of corns.

**TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.**—When any thing short of extracting the tooth, will afford relief, this specific will always accomplish it.

The above articles are for sale at F. P. Backus Druggist Store in this village.  
Rochester, Oct. 23, 1820. 51 1/2y.

**HAT STORE.**



**WM. HAYWOOD,**  
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public, that he carries on the Hatting business in this village one door, south of Messrs. Abm. Plumb & Co's Store where he will keep on hand a good assortment of well finished Hats, warranted equal in style and quality, to any manufactured in this state.

He flatters himself that by industry and attention to business, he shall merit and receive a share of public patronage.

CASH paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.  
Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24tf

**Post Rider's Notice.**

THE printer must be paid, and the Post Rider must be paid, or my "occupation's gone"—therefore, this is kindly to inform all those who have taken the Gazette, and are indebted to me for one quarter or more, that immediate payment must be made to me, or to the Printer. Every individual must be sensible of the difficulty of my calling upon them for the collection of the small but numerous demands, and the absolute necessity of paying them promptly. The amount due from each individual is small, but a mountain is made of the smallest particles—so the aggregate sum due me is quite considerable—enough if paid to keep me the faithful "herald of a noisy word."

S. B. BARTLETT.  
Rochester, Nov. 7. 1820.

**Coopers Wanted.**

THE subscriber wishes to employ FOUR journeymen Coopers, to whom good encouragement will be given. Apply at my shop near S. Cleaveland & Co's Mills.

—ALSO—  
FIFTY THOUSAND Flour Barrel Staves and Heading wanted immediately. Apply as above.

WM. M. HALL.  
Brighton, Oct. 31st 1820. 52tf

**NOTICE**

IS hereby given that the Western Mail will close on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock A. M. The Eastern Mail will close on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock. The Moscow Mail, on the west side of the river, will close every Monday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Avon Mail on the east side of the River will close every Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. All letters to be forwarded should be delivered at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing the Mail, otherwise they will lie over until the departure of the next mail.

A. HEYNOLDS, P. M.  
Rochester, Nov. 7th 1820.

CASH paid for RAGS at this Office

**BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.**

U. S. Bank notes not payable in New York, . . . . . 1-2 p. c. dis.  
New-York city banks—Albany—Troy—Lansingburgh and Schenectady . . . . . par  
Notes of all other banks payable at either of the city banks . . . . . do  
Newburg bank, old emission . . . . . do  
Do. do. filled with red ink . . . . . 1-2 dis  
Do. Branch at Ithaca . . . . . 1 dis  
Auburn Bank . . . . . 3-4 dis  
Aqueduct at Catskill . . . . . 1 dis  
Barker's Exchange, payable in N. York . . . . . 87 1-2 dis  
Catskill Bank . . . . . 1-2 dis  
Central Bank at Cherry-Valley . . . . . 3-4 dis  
Chenango Bank . . . . . 2 dis  
Columbia Bank, at Hudson . . . . . 1-2 dis  
Geneva Bank . . . . . 3-4 dis  
Hudson Bank . . . . . 90 dis  
Jefferson County Bank . . . . . 40 dis  
Middle District Bank . . . . . 1-2 dis  
Niagara Bank . . . . . 85 dis  
Ontario Bank . . . . . 3-4 dis  
Orange County Bank . . . . . 1-2 dis  
Plattsburgh Bank . . . . . 1 1-4 dis  
Utica bank and branch . . . . . 3-4 dis  
Washington and Warren Bank . . . . . 60 dis  
Notes of the Bank of Montreal, not payable in the city . . . . . 3 dis  
Bank of Canada . . . . . 3 dis  
Bank of Upper Canada . . . . . 7 dis  
Connecticut banks payable in New-York at par—all other at 1 per cent dis.  
Boston banks at 1 per cent, and Massachusetts generally from 1 to 2 1-2 per cent dis.  
New-Hampshire banks 2 1-2 pr. ct. dis.  
New-Jersey banks at par, except the state banks at Trenton and Camden the Mount Holly and Cumberland banks, which are at 4 a 5 per ct. dis  
Philadelphia banks, par—but a good deal of uncertainty about the Pennsylvania country banks.

**Legal Advertisements.**

**DEFAULT** having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money and the interest thereon, secured by indenture of mortgage, executed by Thomas Meuteith to William H. Hanford, bearing date the twenty third day of March, eighteen hundred and eighteen—Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power in said mortgage contained, & pursuant to the statute in such case, made and provided, all that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and being in township No. one, first range of townships west of Genesee River, now included in the town of Caledonia, beginning at the southeast corner of land formerly owned by Jordan Coombs, now owned by Levi Coombs, on the line of lot No. ninety five, running thence westwardly one half across the lot, and parallel to the eastline of lot No. ninety five and ninety four so far that a line from thence to the said east line, and from thence north to the place of beginning, will contain one hundred and fifty acres, will be sold at public auction at the house now occupied by Azel Ensworth in the village of Rochester, county of Genesee, on the nineteenth day of December next at one o'clock P. M. of that day. Dated June 20th 1820.

WILLIAM H. HANFORD,  
By H. R. BENDER, his Att'y.

**DEFAULT** having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money and the interest thereon secured by an indenture of mortgage executed by Joshua C. Taylor to Ame Rowe, bearing date the sixteenth day of February eighteen hundred and eighteen—Notice, therefore is hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, will be sold at public auction at the house of Azel Ensworth in the village of Rochester, Genesee county, on Thursday the twenty-third day of November next at two o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land lying in the town of Gates in the county of Genesee, containing forty three acres, being the westerly part of the easterly part of lot No. forty-nine—bounded northerly on part of Lot No. fifty four, and southerly on Lot No. forty-six; and easterly by the westerly part of Lot No. forty nine; and westerly by a lot of one hundred and twenty seven acres—Together with the hereditaments and appurtenances belonging to the said premises, Dated May 16, 1820.

ZOETH ELDRIDGE,  
AME ELDRIDGE,  
By Roswell Fabbitt, their Att'y.

**DEFAULT** having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money and the interest thereon secured by indenture of mortgage executed by Jedediah Safford and Mahala, his wife, to Andrew V. T. Leavitt and Charles J. Hill, bearing date the thirty first day of August A. D. one thousand eight hundred and nineteen,—Notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of a power in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to a statute in such case made and provided—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the county of Genesee and state of New-York, and in that part of the village of Rochester formerly called Frankfort, which piece or parcel of land is known and distinguished on a map of Frankfort aforesaid, made by Benjamin Wright, as lot number ninety seven, being sixty six feet front and rear, and two hundred feet deep, will be sold at public auction at the house now kept by A. Ensworth, and Son in the village of Rochester aforesaid on the eighth day of March next at one o'clock in the afternoon. Dated September 4, 1820.

ANDREW V. T. LEAVITT,  
CHARLES J. HILL,  
By Enoos Pomeroy, their Att'y.

**National Work.**

**PROPOSALS**  
By Joseph M. Sanderson of Philadelphia, for publishing by subscription, A BIOGRAPHY OF THE SIGNERS TO THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, embellished with upwards of 50 portraits, and the Declaration itself, with fac-simile engravings of the signatures—By Job Sanderson.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

When we consider the personal qualities of the statesmen, who were associated in the first Congress of the United States, and whose names are affixed to the Declaration of Independence, the perilous occasion which demanded the exercise of their wisdom and deliberation, and the influence of their councils on the interests of mankind, we must acknowledge that very rarely more imposing and magnificent spectacles has been exhibited to the world, and we shall seek in vain, in the annals of nations, for an event more worthy of commemoration, or of being cherished forever in the hearts of a grateful and generous people.—The love of independence is interwoven with the frame and constitution of the human mind. It is almost the first sentiment that animates the infant's features in the cradle; and amongst all the actions and enterprises of man, none has awakened so actively a greater exertion of the virtuous energies of his nature, none has excited a greater warmth of veneration, and has more imperious claims upon our gratitude, than resistance of tyranny and oppression.

In those republican states which have been the admiration of the world, the first tribute of genius was paid to the patriot or the hero who promoted the cause of liberty and maintained the independence and dignity of man. The animated canvas, the breathing marble snatched his features from the grasp of death, and the historian inscribed his name and achievements in the imperishable records of fame. It would indeed be no favorable presage of the perpetuity of our republican institutions to discover an insensibility to the obligations we owe the memory of the illustrious patrons of American freedom. They advanced us by their magnanimity from the inglorious state of colonial subjection and from the arbitrary dominion of a foreign power, to the distinguished elevation of a sovereign and independent people; they asserted and maintained the imprescribable rights of humanity by the "mutual pledge of their lives their fortunes and their sacred honor;" & as long as Virtue holds her empire in the hearts of their successors, the example of these generous benefactors will not be lost to the world, their names will not pass away nor be forgotten, or their glorious deeds be confounded in the common and casual transactions of life. Ingratitude is a vice that in nations as well as individuals, indicates the last degree of degeneracy and corruption. It is a vice that implies the absence of every virtue; it was in the age of Caligula that the name of Scipio was proscribed, and the statue of Brutus brought death on its possessor.

"The glory of our ancestors is the light of posterity," and the homage of the living cannot be offered to the illustrious dead with an effectual or sterile admiration.—Great and splendid actions will seldom be achieved by men who have humble or ordinary objects in prospect. It is by contemplating the lives and characters of those who are marked out from the multitude by their eminent qualities that we become conscious of their virtues and their renown. It is by reading the history of their great and noble actions that sympathetic emotions are excited in the heart, and by a reiteration of such feelings, grandeur of sentiment, dignity and elevation of character, & habits of virtue are generated & confirmed. Leonidas clad in armor the statutes of the gods, that even in their devotions the citizens of Sparta might have the image of war before their eyes; observing well that a disposition of the mind, like a limb of the body, was invigorated by exercise and activity. "He interwove" says Plutarch, "the praise of virtue and the contempt of vice in all their pursuits and recreations, and by these arts they were possessed with a thirst of honor, an enthusiasm bordering on insanity, and had not a wish but for their country." The trophies of Miltiades interrupted the sleep of Themistocles, and Themistocles in listening to the exploits of Hercules was fired with his spirit and became the successful rival of his fame. The unextinguished savage catches the flame of emulation from the deeds of his ancestors, and hangs his hut with the emblem of his father's valor.

More need not be said to enforce the utility of the publications we have undertaken, and which we now submit to the patronage of our fellow citizens, with the hope, that from the liberality of their encouragement, we shall be able to present it to the public, worthy of their approbation. We must depend for the illustration of many of the characters of our biography, upon the generosity of their surviving relatives and friends, to furnish us with whatever interesting materials may be in their possession, for which, with our grateful acknowledgments, we promise a copy of the entire work as a compensation.

**CONDITIONS.**

1. The work will be published in numbers or half volumes of 200 pages octavo, and will be completed in ten numbers. It will contain upwards of 50 portraits engraved by Mr. J. B. Congerere, whose style has not been exceeded by any other artist in the United States. Specimens of the paper and printing may be seen at this office.

2. To the first number will be prefixed an appropriate frontispiece, designated by Mr. Le Seur, and a vignette title to each volume, which, with the portraits and other engravings, will at least be equivalent to the price of subscription.

3. The first number (now in press) will be published in February next—the remainder in succession as the work will permit, and delivered to subscribers at two dollars and fifty cents per number—payable on delivery.

Any person procuring ten subscribers and forwarding their names to the publisher shall receive a copy of the work for their trouble.